

Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds

June 2022



Contents

Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds	3
Core Principles for Reporting	5
Recommendations	6
Annex I – Impact confirmation on target population	8
Annex II – Sample summary template for reporting on social portfolios/projects	9
Annex III - Working list of sample social indicators	11

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Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds

Overcoming global development challenges and advancing objectives for the public good requires significant investment in projects that bring about positive social impact. Many of these investments are expected to be financed by debt instruments including bonds. Committing a section of the bond market to the financing of projects with expected positive social outcomes will channel existing and new pools of liquidity to address global challenges such as those exemplified in **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**.¹

Social Bonds are bond instruments aligned with the four core principles of the **Social Bond Principles (SBP)**² where the proceeds are exclusively applied to finance or re-finance eligible social projects. These are projects with the objective to address or mitigate specific social issues and/or seek to achieve positive social outcomes especially, but not exclusively for a target population(s).³ It is acknowledged that the definition of target population can vary depending on local contexts and that, in some cases, such target population(s) may also be served by addressing the general public. Furthermore, the SBP explicitly recognise several eligible project categories, including providing affordable basic infrastructure, access to essential services, and affordable housing amongst others.

Social Bonds seek to increase investment in social projects. The issuance of Social Bonds has increased significantly in recent years, with an ever-increasing number of active issuers, investors and arrangers. The Social Bond market is expected to continue to grow in volume, issuer, currency and geographic diversity. Thus, increased transparency and reporting are critical to developing a robust Social Bond market and to maintaining the integrity of the market.

The path to harmonising reporting practices requires the identification of indicators that are compatible with different internal processes for managing proceeds and determining project eligibility. This document summarises the conclusions of the Social Bond Principles Working Group and aims to catalyse a broader discussion among issuers and investors. It outlines a framework for reporting on projects to which Social Bond proceeds have been allocated, including core principles and recommendations for issuers as they develop their own reporting. The document also provides a reporting template covering quantitative and qualitative information that issuers can adapt to their own circumstances (see Annex II).

The Social Bond Working Group (SBWG) acknowledges that there are a variety of indicators in use and that indicators may measure outputs, outcomes or long-term impact. While the purpose of Social Bonds is to finance projects with a positive impact, this can be measured by output, outcome and impact which can be used to track (positive) results as well as potential negative impact or missed targets. A non-exhaustive illustrative list of indicators for each category is proposed in Annex III. The SBWG emphasises that the output, outcomes and/or impact defined in an issuer framework should foremost be matching the stated objective of the projects that underpin the bond and increase the level of transparency and that including indicators for the sake of inclusion should be prevented. Types of indicators include⁴:

- **Outputs**, defined as the tangible or intangible practices, products and services that result from an organisation's activities. They should be measurable and readily determined and able to be (externally) verified. An example is the number of affordable dwellings built or homeless people served.
- **Outcomes**, defined as the changes, benefits, learnings or other effects (both long and short term) that result from the organisation's activities that are likely to occur as result of the output. An example is reduced rental costs for the target population compared to the national or regional rent index.

1 The SDGs have been adopted by 193 countries and are based on agreement that each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development. Addressing these challenges in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030 represents an immense investment opportunity.

2 For the full definition of social projects and list of social project categories, refer to the **Social Bond Principles**. Bonds that intentionally mix green and social projects are referred to as Sustainability Bonds, guidance for which is provided separately in the Sustainability Bond Guidelines.

3 Issuers may refer to the Q&As related to Social Bonds added to the **Guidance Handbook** in 2020.

4 Adapted from the EVPA definitions which have been endorsed by the EC as the EU-wide best practice standard of impact measurement (available online at: <https://evpa.eu.com/uploads/publications/IM-Guide-English.pdf>) and modified with input from various ICMA Social/Green Bond Impact Reporting Sub Working Group members, including investors and issuers.

- **Impacts**, defined as the attribution of an organisation's activities to broader and longer-term outcomes. These may take a certain number of years to become evident after the project activities are completed and in certain cases may be experienced only after the bond has matured. An example is the reduction in the rate of homelessness in the served jurisdiction attributed to the efforts of the funded project.

Note: To accurately calculate social impact, outcomes need to be adjusted for: (i) what would have happened anyway ("deadweight"); (ii) the action of others ("attribution"); (iii) how far the outcome of the initial intervention is likely to be reduced over time ("drop off"); (iv) the extent to which the original situation was displaced elsewhere or outcomes displaced other potential positive outcomes ("displacement"); and for unintended consequences (which could be negative or positive).⁵

Suggested output and outcome metrics listed in Annex III all fall under the umbrella of '**social indicators**'.

⁵ Aligned with EVPA guidelines on impact measurement (Available at <https://evpa.eu.com/uploads/publications/IM-Guide-English.pdf> Pag. 17) and Social Return on Investment methodology (Available at <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/60dc51e3c58aef413ae5c975/t/60f7fa870f31d777ba3d5fc9/1626864270430/The-SROI-Guide-US-edition.pdf> pp 54 - 63).

Core Principles for Reporting

1. **Issuers should put in place a formal internal process for the tracking of proceeds.** A defining characteristic of Social Bonds is that proceeds are allocated only to support projects that meet the issuer's predefined eligibility criteria. Issuers are encouraged to explain the key characteristics of the approach they use for determining eligibility and tracking.
2. **Issuers should report on the use of Social Bond proceeds and on the expected social impacts at least annually.** Issuers should make, and keep, readily available up to date information on the use of proceeds to be renewed annually until full allocation, and on a timely basis in the case of material developments.
3. **Issuers should identify the social project categories to which Social Bond proceeds have been allocated, such as the eligible project categories identified in the Social Bond Principles.** Issuers are encouraged to provide further details on the project category, such as sector of operation. Issuers are also encouraged to identify alignment with market-wide social or development objectives, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to help investors that may use them as part of their investment decisions.⁶
4. **Issuers should identify the target population(s) for which positive socio-economic outcomes are expected.** Issuers are encouraged to provide additional information as to why the specific population has been targeted, for example, by explaining why the selected population is considered under-served or vulnerable, or by providing the income threshold used.
5. **Issuers should report the output, outcome and/or impact of projects financed by Social Bond proceeds either on a project level or on a portfolio level throughout the life of the Social Bond.** The latter might be necessary if confidentiality considerations restrict the detail that can be disclosed or useful if a large number of small projects is financed by a Social Bond.
6. **The impact report should illustrate the expected social impact made possible as a result of projects to which Social Bond proceeds have been allocated.** Reporting may be based on ex-ante estimates of expected annual impacts for a representative year, and/or annual actual impacts (ex-post) where available, once a project is completed and operating at normal capacity. If reporting on a portfolio level, ex-ante estimates can be based on the annual analyses per portfolio and, if several categories are financed, per category. The method of estimating the impacts should be made transparent. As the report may include the estimated results of projects that are still in the construction or implementation phase, there is no guarantee that these results will ultimately materialise. The reporting is thus not intended to provide actual results achieved in a specific year or reporting period.

⁶ Issuers may refer to the "[Green Social and Sustainability Bonds: a mapping to the sustainable development goals](#)"

Recommendations

- A. **Eligibility:** When applicable, issuers are greatly encouraged to be transparent about projects with partial eligibility and disclose whether and to what extent they accept partial eligibility⁷. Should an issuer use criteria that require allocating Social Bond proceeds to a project with partial eligibility, then it is recommended to illustrate all assumptions about which component each disbursement relates to (e.g. if it is assumed that disbursements are first made to the ‘social’ component, or pro-rated between the ‘social’ and ‘other’ components). In addition, issuers may also report the portion of the total project that is Social Bond eligible.
- B. **Reporting Indicators:** Issuers are encouraged to use output, outcome and/or impact metrics relevant for their projects and utilise existing indicator lists and catalogues wherever possible. Quantitative indicators are greatly encouraged. The SBWG encourages issuers to identify indicators that are feasible and practical, but that at the same time capture the tangible social change that are expected as a result of the project. For example, metrics may be in terms of numbers of people who benefit, or number of facilities. If the project will also have climate-related impacts, issuers are encouraged to also report on the relevant established green metrics. The working group acknowledges that in some cases quantitative indicators may not fully represent the social impacts that are expected from the project or may not be feasible. In such cases issuers are encouraged to supplement or substitute with qualitative information.
- C. **Indicator Methodology:** For comparability and transparency, it is highly recommended that issuers provide background on the methodology and assumptions used for the calculation of social indicators. Most notably, issuers are encouraged to explain if social indicators represent incremental change between a baseline and a target (relative figure) or the total future figure without consideration of the baseline starting point (absolute figure). If baseline figures are used, issuers should disclose the rationale. Complex recalculations that are not publicly disclosed in documentation related to the Social Bond issuance or to the project or entity being financed through the Social Bond should be avoided. Caution should be taken in comparing projects, sectors, or whole portfolios because assumptions and methodologies can vary significantly. In cases when the expected impacts of different project components may not be reported separately, issuers may attribute the impacts to each component based on its relative share in the related financing, disclosing the attribution approach. Issuers have the option to combine the reporting metrics for multiple sectors into a single table. If reporting on the total number, then this should be made clear in that reporting table. Issuers are encouraged to collect and report impact data regularly against a consistent set of indicators and to provide comparative data and year-on-year trend analysis where possible.
- D. **Share of Financing and Reporting:** Issuers are encouraged to explain the methodology they use to determine the share of eligible project financing being applied to impact calculation. This is the share of the total project cost that is financed by the issuer. Issuers may also report the total project cost. Depending on the way in which proceeds are allocated, there can be differences in the approach to impact reporting.
- When aggregating impact metrics, only the pro-rated share should be included in the total.
- If allocations are to individual projects,** it is recommended that the report identifies the specific projects and clearly defines, for each project, the total project results (including financing from all sources) with information about the total project size and/or the issuer’s share of total financing (project-by-project report); and/or aggregates project-by-project results including only the pro-rated share (as a percentage of the issuer’s share of the total financing) of the total projects’ results (portfolio report based on project-by-project allocations).
- If allocations are to a portfolio of projects,** issuers typically report on the overall results of the portfolio (portfolio report based on portfolio allocations). Issuers are however encouraged to also report the pro-rated share of the overall results.
- E. **Life of Project Impact:** Issuers are encouraged to collaborate with experts if reporting on the estimated lifetime impacts and/or project economic life in years. Although such reporting is beneficial, social projects rarely lend themselves to simple calculations of lifetime impact. Issuers should avoid any simple multiplication of the project economic life by the estimated annual impact, as this does not take into account ramp-up and ramp-down phases of the project life cycle, or the compounding benefits that can accrue from social projects. For example, sanitation facilities that may lead to better local health outcomes and then to economic growth.

⁷ The SBWG acknowledges that there may be instances where only a portion of an overall project may be eligible for Social Bond financing. For example, a project where a portion of the project is designed to benefit a target population and another portion of the project targets an ineligible population.

- F. **Assumptions and Ex-Post Verification:** In case the issuer samples ex-poste verification of specific projects, it is recommended that the relevant impacts are used in reporting to illustrate the accuracy of the ex-ante assessments. An important consideration in estimating social indicators is that they are often based on a number of assumptions. While technical experts aim to make sound and conservative assumptions that are reasonable based on the information available at the time, the actual social impact of the projects may diverge from initial projections. For example, social, economic, technical, political and legal changes can cause deviations from projections. In any case, transparency on the assumptions would clarify the reasons behind any divergences between ex-ante and ex-post assessments. For more information on ex-post verification, please refer to Annex I “Impact confirmation on Target Population”.
- G. **Report Period:** When possible and if applicable, issuers are encouraged to define and disclose the period and process for including projects in their report. There are several options for choosing when to add/remove projects to/from the report. Projects can be added/removed to/from an impact report either directly or indirectly via adding/removing them to/from a portfolio when reporting on a portfolio level. As part of its due diligence in monitoring projects included in its Social Bond programme, an issuer may elect to remove a project from its Social Bond programme, in which case it could cease reporting on such a project unless or until there is a subsequent decision to restore the project’s eligibility.
- H. **Disbursement Reporting:** It is recommended that issuers’ Impact Reports indicate the timing of disbursements, i.e., the year of such disbursements (or other measures to describe this aspect) or, when applicable, the project stage from a financing point of view (such as signed, disbursed, repaying).

Annex I – Impact confirmation on target population

Impact confirmation on target population refers to the process of collecting impact data from target populations (that in specific cases can be assimilated to the general population) whose lives the proceeds of the bonds are intended to impact. The purpose of impact confirmation on target population is to assess the effectiveness of the use of proceeds using an inclusive, bottom-up approach that will improve transparency of reporting and mitigate the risk of impact washing. It is also recognised that, for some kinds of projects and contexts, impact confirmation on target population can be more time feasible and relevant than for others.

As such, while impact confirmation on target population is recommended, it is entirely voluntary.⁸ Impact confirmation on target population can be conducted by the issuer who can involve a third-party to provide support with data collection, conducting digital surveys, etc.

Depending on the scope of the project and the feasibility, impact confirmation on target population can be done:

- Pre-issuance: impact confirmation prior to the Social Bond issuance is done to verify the robustness or accuracy of assumptions used to describe how the ‘use of proceeds’ will benefit the target population and to select what impact metrics are most relevant to use for reporting post issuance; and/or
- Post-issuance: impact confirmation post issuance of the Social Bond is done to verify whether impact reports are based on actual outcomes experienced by the target populations.

For instance, impact confirmation on target population can be done with a randomly selected sample of the target population that is representative of the total population; individuals can request to provide input on a voluntary and anonymous basis at an agreed upon frequency. The issuer can voluntarily elaborate on their approach (size, methodology, data collection frequency and tools, etc.) in their Social Bond framework and subsequent impact reports under the ‘reporting’ section.

⁸ Please note that, through the impact confirmation process, all kinds of output, outcome and impact can be gathered to assess the final effect of the use of proceeds on the target populations.

Annex II – Sample summary template for reporting on social portfolios/projects

Sample Summary Template for Reporting on Social Portfolios/Projects

Sample Summary Template for Reporting on Social Portfolios/Projects												
Name	Project Category			Target Population	Allocation information					Social Indicators		
Project Name	SBP Category	Sub-category	SDG addressed (Goal & Target, as relevant)	Target Group	Signed amount (currency)	Share of Total Financing (percent)	Eligibility of Social Bond (% of signed amt.)	Allocated amount (currency)	Portfolio lifetime or budgetted years (years)	Indicator 1 (#, unit of measure, absolute or relative)	Indicator 2 (#, unit of measure, absolute or relative)	Indicator ... n (#, unit of measure, absolute or relative)
	a/	b/	c/	d/	e/	f/	g/	h/	i/	j/	j/	j/
ex. Sample Water Project	Affordable basic infrastructure	Water	6,1	Underserved households with no water connection	USD 5 million	100%	100%	USD 5 million	5 years	1,000 households connected (absolute)	1 plant constructed (absolute)	
		Sanitisation/ sewage										
		Public transport										
	Access to essential services	Health Care										
		Education and Vocational Training										
		Financial services										
	Affordable housing											
	Food security											
	Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment											
	Employment generation	SME financing										
		Microfinance										
		Other										

Notes:

- a/ Eligible category
- b/ Eligible sub-category (if applicable). Sub-categories mentioned here are examples and may not be complete.
- c/ Relevant SDGs (if applicable) which are addressed by the financed portfolio/project and fit to the chosen SBP (sub)category
- d/ Eligible target populations may include:
 - 1) Living below poverty line
 - 2) Excluded and/or marginalised populations and/or communities
 - 3) People with disabilities
 - 4) Migrants and/or displaced persons
 - 5) Undereducated
 - 6) Underserved, owing to a lack of quality access to essential goods and services
 - 7) Unemployed
 - 8) Women and/or sexual and gender minorities
 - 9) Aging populations and vulnerable youth
 - 10) Other vulnerable groups, including as a result of natural disasters
- e/ Signed/budgeted amount committed by the issuer for the portfolio or portfolio components eligible for Social Bond financing
- f/ This is the share of the total portfolio/project cost that is financed by the issuer
- h/ This is the share of the total portfolio/project costs that is Social Bond eligible
- i/ Based on either the expected economic life or financial life of the portfolio/project
- j/ Indicators may include people, projects or facilities, for example: number of people, hospitals, schools, care facilities etc. Specify if the given indicators are relative or absolute figures. It is recommended to specify the level of the indicator i.e. output, outcome, impact.

Annex III - Working list of sample social indicators

This annex includes an illustrative list of quantitative social indicators that may be considered. This list is not meant to be comprehensive and each column is to be considered individually as indicators on the same row are not necessarily related.

The SBWG acknowledges that there are a variety of indicators in use. This annex is not intended to recommend any specific indicator, nor is it intended to be exhaustive. Several SBWG members have contributed to this evolving list of sample social indicators. Issuers are expected to be able to distinguish between output, outcome and impact based on the project context (proposed social indicators may work for both categories depending on the nature of the project or organisation being financed).

Selection of metrics for ex-ante reporting

In cases where impact is expected to be experienced and measurable only in the long-term or beyond the bond tenor, issuers can choose to report metrics linked to more short term and to include a write up in the broader Social Bond Framework on how they expect this will leave to long-term impact post bond maturity. Indicators are available from various other sources e.g., GIIN IRIS+ (available here: <https://iris.thegiin.org/>), the United Nation's 169 sub-targets under the Sustainable Development Goals (available here: <https://sdg.humanrights.dk/en/goals-and-targets>), among others.

Target population

A majority of the indicators in the table below are general examples and do not include the consideration of a specific target population. As such, issuers are encouraged to disaggregate data and to specifically define indicators to highlight the expected impact on specific target populations (for a non-exhaustive list of target populations, please refer to page 8 of this document). For example, if the Issuer identifies 'women' as the target population and the Social Bond use of proceeds aim to expand financial services, the output indicator could be 'number of women provided with access to affordable credit' and the outcome indicator could be '% income increase experienced by women'.

COVID-linked indicators (*)

In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the SBWG identified the below indicators marked with an asterisk (*) as particularly relevant for issuers who wish to report on COVID-19 related indicators. Please note the identified indicators are not considered exhaustive.

Prefix for outcomes

All outcome indicators do not necessarily need to result in an 'increased' positive impact (e.g. increased income) or 'reduced' negative impact; some outcomes can be seen as positive impact when these maintain the current state given the circumstances. For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic issuers of Social Bonds whose proceeds empower low-income women to stay in the work force may not measure 'increased income' but instead would focus on 'income-level maintained' as a positive impact given the higher likelihood of women dropping out of the workforce during the pandemic. Issuers are encouraged to adapt the indicators suggested below to make this distinction clear and can provide further details in their Social Bond framework and other related reports to provide investors with context on why an outcome metrics will be measured in a certain way.

Output	Outcome	Impact
I - Access to essential services		
Health <i>SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of patients benefitting from healthcare or medical treatment* Number of individuals receiving preventative care* Number of individuals undergoing early-detection tests* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased hospital bed capacity and/or decreased density Reduced cost of treatment or reduction in avoidable hospitalisation for acute conditions* Reduction in care avoided due to affordability issues* Cost reduction for standard treatments and medicines Decreased distance to healthcare facilities in a region* OR Reduced average distance between patient and healthcare provider Improved proximity or connectivity of healthcare system* Improved timeliness or promptness of care* Reduced average time between diagnosis and treatment* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in quality of life Increase in life expectancy Morbidity reduction Reduced mortality Improved health equity Improved healthcare accessibility Improved healthcare affordability (improved ability to pay/healthcare coverage, reduced problem aggravation due to delayed care) Improved responsiveness of healthcare system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hospital beds* Number of clinics built in identified areas of need* Number of beneficiaries receiving access to mobile health clinics or e-health services* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased personnel density Increased % population with ability to access medical care Reduced no. of visits to achieve functional health (return to work/recreation) Reduced number of false positives/negatives* Improved care coordination* Increased use or introduction of electronic medical records or medication order entry systems* 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hospitals and other healthcare facilities built/upgraded* Number of units of medical equipment purchased* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in out-of-pocket expenses for low-income population* Reduction in Insurance Claim Processing Time & Cost* 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of low-income individuals provided with affordable health insurance* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased medical/pharmaceutical innovation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Live births in hospitals 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children benefitting from paediatric care 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women provided with access to affordable maternal and reproductive healthcare products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved maternal health outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in childhood mortality (< 5 years) Reduction in infant mortality (< 1 year)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people vaccinated* (broken down by age, income-level, gender) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in communicable disease rates* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved public health⁹*

9 It is recommended to clarify the particular aspect of public health, as relevant.

Output	Outcome	Impact
Education <i>SDG 4: Quality Education</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students Reached (breakdown by gender) Number of education facilities and/or initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased % of girls or gender parity in school (breakdown by primary, secondary, etc as needed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased literacy rate Decrease youth unemployment rate Increase percentage of population who has graduated from tertiary education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of textbooks and teaching materials supplied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased % of girls or young women with advanced degrees (breakdown by college/university as needed) Increased school enrolment rate Reduced school dropout rate Improved child literacy rate 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased percentage of students with special educational needs in regular classrooms 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people with a rare disease being provided access to services and adequate medication 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved teacher-student ratio 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with skill development and/or vocational training ideally for in demand subjects (breakdown by gender) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation rate in the workforce especially for in demand professions 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiaries who have received medical/health training* 		
Financial services <i>SDG 1: No Poverty – SDG 5: Gender Equality – SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth – SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of loans to SMEs in low-income areas and/or microenterprises Number of people provided with access to financial services Number of low-income people provided with access to affordable microcredit/microfinance Number of low-income people provided with access to micro insurance products Number of low-income people provided with access to micro savings products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased income Increased savings Increased insurance coverage Improved financial literacy Improved access to financial markets Strengthened financial inclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced financial resilience/security of population Expansion of financial accessibility for low-income families Improved economic growth/GDP Increased demographic dividend Reduced physical and mental pain Improved the quality of life by easing the burden of housing expenses for low-income families Reduced gap in financial accessibility according by sex Reduced income inequality/Gini coefficient
II - Socioeconomic advancement & empowerment		
Women empowerment <i>SDG 1: No Poverty – SDG 5: Gender Equality – SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities – SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of low-income, rural or minority women provided with access to micro-savings and micro-insurance products Number of low-income, rural or minority women provided with access to affordable credit Number of women provided with access to technology Number of women provided with access to information or financial services through digital products/services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> %/ \$ value increase of income %/ \$ value increase of financial security Increased women's access to information OR Reduced gender-based information asymmetry Increased women's safety and security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in women's agency or ability to fully participate in social, economic, political processes Improvement in women's opportunities or [reduced] gender based discrimination Improvement in women's endowments or access to resources, skills, knowledge Reduced pay inequity/gender pay gap Reduced gender-based violence/intimate partner violence Improved human security or reduced risk of conflict
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of loans made to SMEs with majority women in senior management or ownership positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved gender parity in leadership positions Increase in access to capital for women-owned or led SMEs 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number/Value of loans made to SMEs with majority women in workforce or supply chain Number of women integrated into formal workforce or provided with sustainable livelihood opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased % of women in the workforce Women employment rate/Female labour force participation rate 	

Output	Outcome	Impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women provided with decent work conditions (safety protocols (including personal protective equipment), adequate sanitation facilities, regular breaks, decent wages and working hours in line with national standards, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved quality of life for women in the workforce Reduced risk of injury or chronic health conditions for women in the workforce % Reduction in accident rates, fatality rates, and/ or occupational disease rates for females 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women provided with access to equal pay employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased income for women Higher retention rate for female employees or workforce 	
Social inclusion for the disadvantaged <i>(such as low income, minorities, rural areas, disabilities, climate hazard risks, high conflict areas)</i> SDG 1 No Poverty - SDG 8 Decent Work - SDG 10 Reduced Inequality - SDG 13 Climate Action - SDG 16 Peace, Justice and strong institution		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number/Share of disabled people employed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty-endangering rate Youth unemployment rate Income wealth ratio Share of child labour Income per inhabitant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to social protections, economic, technological, and financial services as well as natural resources Increase in GDP per inhabitant Decreased in the number of workers exposed to job insecurity or social insecurity Improved human security and human rights Mitigated economic inequality by offering wider employment opportunities Strengthened the resilience to climate change Reduced the inequality among the climate-vulnerable class* Improved climate justice for economically disadvantaged populations at-risk of climate disasters Improved opportunities for social participation to various vulnerable groups and expanded the minimum income protection system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiaries of minimum benefits 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of smallholder farmers reached 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of products and services serving low-income groups 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vulnerable people benefitting from measures to mitigate the consequences of climate change such as natural disasters 		
Access to technology SDG 9: Industry and Innovation - SDG4: Quality Education		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SMEs that receive support for equipment and facilities and technological modernisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of people with mobile network access Improved access to information Increased % of women with access to information, networks or resources due to technology or digital products/services Improved access to finance and financial markets (via technology) Improved access to remote learning* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved GDP Improved quality of life Improved productivity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of loans granted to low-income households for installations of improvement technologies 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of first-time internet connections* 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of beneficiaries receiving technology products (such as laptops and tablets) to enable remote learning* 		
III - Employment generation SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of loans to SMEs and/or microenterprises* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced unemployment Number of people benefitting from improved employment Number of people with upskilled employment resulting from training Rate of employment of people with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in GDP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people trained in new vocational skills 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs created, supported, and/or retained* 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of disabled people employed 		

Output	Outcome	Impact
IV - Food security and sustainable food systems		
<i>SDG 1: No Poverty - SDG 2: Zero Hunger - SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production - SDG 13: Climate Action - SDG 16: Peace, Security and Strong Institutions</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with access to affordable, safe, nutritious, and sufficient food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced number of food insecure people Reduced malnourishment Number of people provided with safe, nutritious and sufficient food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in malnutrition rates Increased rates of agricultural productivity Share of target population with adequate food supply Reduced rates of poverty for farmers Increased rates of economic, social and environmental resilience for farmers Reduction in per capita food waste Increased efficiency of local resources Strengthen capacity of agri-food chain to climate resilience Reduced rates of resource related conflicts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers provided with training (climate smart training/organic etc) Farmers provided with access to agricultural inputs (financial inputs, equipment, etc) Farmers provided with fair prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased production of Fair-Tade certified products 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectares of land cultivated, which use has improved, i.e. replanted, reforested, landscaped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved yield Reduced wastage Improved soil quality Improved water efficiency Reduced pesticide use Increased production with organic/sustainability standards 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people benefiting from agricultural projects and using improved farming technology 		
V – Affordable basic infrastructure		
Water / Sanitation		
<i>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water infrastructure projects built/ upgraded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage/size of populations provided access to clean water and/or sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to clean, affordable water and sanitation Improved health outcomes for community Reduced risk of pandemics / communicable diseases*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new household water connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased number of hospitalisations linked to water related diseases Reduced healthcare costs for family or local government 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided with adequate and equitable sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction rate in the incidence of sanitation related diseases Reduced % of water-borne diseases in community Treatment of hazardous waste (%) 	
Transport		
<i>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure - SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kilometres of feeder roads rehabilitated/ constructed Number of people with access to affordable transport systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of people with access to public transport Decreased transport density* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More equitable mobility More affordable mobility Improvement in sustainable/eco-friendly/low carbon mobility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length of sustainable road construction with equitable access Number of residents benefitting from basic infrastructure new/upgraded which is otherwise not accessible (i.e. rail transportation, development road) 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of additional transport units purchased to allow for social distancing* 		

Output	Outcome	Impact
Power <i>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy - SDG 13: Climate Action - SDG 14: Life Below Water</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new household power connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in CO² emissions Improvement in air quality/reduction in respiratory diseases 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people provided access to clean and affordable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased #/% of rural areas/households with access to electricity (clean, affordable energy) Reduced wastage across agricultural/fisheries/ pharmaceutical supply chains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced resilience of the power grid Improved productivity of the population
VI - Affordable housing <i>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities - SDG 1: No Poverty</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental costs compared to the national/regional rent index 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved safety and shelter outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of individuals/ families benefiting from subsidised housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to affordable housing or housing loans* Reduction in number of people experiencing poor housing and homelessness 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disabled people with access to well-equipped dwellings 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation (rate) of tenants in communities activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in women's ownership of property and housing 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of under-served tenants (such as women, minorities, etc) 		



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